WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH. AND BEVERLEY TUCKER

MAY 19, 1855.

ar All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

for collecting accounts due this office, and for taining new subscribers in Virginia. WAR AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. War is a condition stimulant, and while

contracts the sphere of many branches of bur ness, and nearly suppresses others, it throws out a greatly extended circulation of money or its England, France, and Russia, are now through

ing out among their people an increased national circulation, in the aggregate, of not less than

The effect of this addition to the currency is stimulate all profitable business to their utmost ension; to engender and give life to new opera tions promising profit in those countries.

The first and most natural are those branche of trade which minister directly to the war, and which can be supplied by the respective nations themselves as cheap as they can be had else where; and, secondly, such new operations as those to which the war may give arise.

In order to judge how this will affect the United States, it would be necessary to determine in what and to what extent these countries can supply themselves as cheaply as can the United States supply them; and whether the war affords those countries, and to what extent. It would also be necessary to know what

branches of trade there, with a plethora of money, could be profitably extended.

Upon all and each of these points only an approximate estimate can be formed from any in formation accessible. Without venturing into the computation by specific figures, we can yet, in general terms, state the natural results.

We can state, with much assurance of its ac curacy, that the falling off in the demand for iron for ordinary commercial purposes, is not less than the demand for this artice, to which the war

We can further say, with safety, that the Rus sian demand for goods must greatly fall off, and probably Austria and Turkey will take less than usual; most probably England and France will take less of each other than during peace. The United States, a largest-class customer, has diminished her demands for the commodities of these countries to the extent of many millions. We are, therefore, well assured that many branches of trade, so far from being able to expand, are obliged, regardless of the abundance of money, to curtail their business. The course of trade, which is well known, clearly shows and therefore will not need money.

In those branches of trade which have received a powerful stimulant from the war, the demand has, to a very considerable extent, been supplied by the United States. Our commercial marine is reaping a rich barvest in the employ of the bel-England and France cannot profitably employ the enormous circulation created by the war, and

gether with the above influences, would seem to and will find no favor in America. indicate an inevitable decline in the rate of absorb dormant capital.

If our views be correct, the summer cannot pass without a general rise in the market throughout the Union

Already the eastern cities feel the relief of idle money accumulating there. Money in Boston, quoted at 6 to 7 per cent. But this ease has not to kill off all vain-glorious pretenders. yet reached the south and west. In this city, for instance, among our bankers, not our banks, having occasion to ask on what terms they were discounting satisfactory paper, we were informed not be the precise rate of all for every piece of dinately higher than at the cities above mentioned; so it is in Virginia, the circulation of some two millions of dollars. In California the rate is three per cent. per month. But the market.

The more the belligerent nations borrow, th greater will be the circulating medium, while in spite of an abounding money market.

There is danger of our being tempted, within two years, to indulge in expanded and hazardous

by the belligerents

There is one contingency, and only one, which sion for apprehension on this point, then the fact that there must be a superabundance of money stands palpable.

VIRGINIA-AND ESPECIALLY THE

The Virginia election is close at hand, and the result of that election, on which so much depends, is still the subject of speculation and of anxious expectation. Both parties claim the victory. The Democrats with some show of reason, the Opposition without reason, except so far as village victories, and Northern State triumphs constitute a reason. In the Gubernatorial election we feel a deep interest. The gallant Wise, bold, honest, energetic, able, eloquent, deserves to carry the State by storm. He has evaded no issue, he has avoided no question. He has traversed the State, and he has manfully battled with the enemy.

Nor are the county elections without their im portance and interest. The next Lhgislature will have to perform that highest function of a State Assembly—the election of a United States Senator. The distinguished gentleman whose term of service will expire during the official term of that body, is eminently worthy of reelection. Able, dignified, and incorruptible, he dhas been a fit representative of Virginia char-

Of the Congressional elections, we have frequently spoken, for our solicitude in regard to

them is very great. The Know-nothings boast much of achieving

Washington Sentinel. victory in the Metropolitan District. They are aiming at a shining mark—the eloquent, chivalrous, and honest Caskie.

We venture the assertion, that Judge Caskie has not a single personal enemy, unless there be some corrupt and disappninted office seeker, or some jealous aspirant for his place, who hates him because he has been successful. As for his political course and conduct, we defy any man to point to an omission of duty, or a comong, He has been faithful to the Constirution, minently loyal to the South, and, to a remarkable degree, true to his constituents. His ability, his integrity, and his excellent manners, com-

We have watched his canvass with that degree of interest which nothing but a school boy friendship, followed by the intimacy of matured nanhood, could inspire. His speeches during the canvass have been able and effective. His last three speeches, particularly, have been of this character. His recent speech in Richmond, exthree hundred to five hundred millions of dollars torted the highest encomiums from the Richmond Whig, even. His late speech in Caroline county drew out reluctant tributes from the two Whig newspapers of Fredericksburg, and his last speech on Oregon Hill, Richmond, to use the language of the Richmond Enquirer-" vindicates claim to rank among the first orators of the

That Judge Caskie will be returned by th Metropolitan district, we do not doubt. Tha he deserves success we know. The Opposition the speckled and piebald Opposition, compose of Whigs, renegade Democrats, and disappointed office seekers, will make a desperate effort to de feat him, we are aware. But, pure as all know him to be, able, as his worst opponents concede and right, as he has ever been, a warfare against any new opening for capital to the people of him is a warfare against the vital interests of the District he represents.

BURLESQUE NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Our city contemporary, the National encer, mildly expresses disapproval of the ridiculous Presidential nominations which have ap peared in some of the newspapers, as being in consistent with the dignity pertaining to that high office. We are not altogether blameless in this matter, if such things be blameworthy.

Nominations of the money king, George Law of the steam king, Commodore Vanderbilt, and may give rise; that there will, therefore, be no men of the like stamp, have given rise to the further demand for capital in this branch of burlesque nominations of which our contempo rary complains. It may be that the Intelligencer with that grave wit and urbane malice, so characteristic of it, designed to rebuke those who nominated George Law and Commodore Vander bilt; or it may be (and this is more likely) that, regarding these two personages with some degree of favor, it intended to rebuke those who ridi-

Like the Intelligencer, we have a high respec for the Presidential office. We would be the last to attempt to degrade it in the eyes of our countrymen. The attempt, however, has been made Not only have several unfit, incompetent, and ridiculous men, been elected to that office, but in that very many branches of trade cannot expand, this most pressing and perilous crisis, when the highest character, abilities, and statesmanship are demanded, to direct the destinies of this country, some of our journals have presented, and most seriously, too, as candidates for that office, the names of men who have no pretentions to ability, statesmanship, political experience, or even ligerents. The commercial operations of this ordinary information. They seem to think that we country have been most extensively curtailed. need a king, and as they cannot give us an hereditary king, they would thrust on us a money king or a steam king. Oh! scrub royalty, you are not needed. "Live oak George Law," and by a word bring to life Poland as Christ brought The supplies of gold from California, and the ship-timber Vanderbilt, would each be a King to life Lazarus? In these unexpected saviours King Log is the poorest of all monarchs,

Such serious nominations are the things that money, until the numerous suspended and pro- tend to degrade the Presidential office, and they jected, but not begun, operations shall begin to ought to be stopped. The only way to arrest them is by burlesque and ridicule. Such burlesque on, and ridicule of, such nominations, is a compliment to the office. We presume that, in these views, the Intelligencer will concur.

We want statesmen for our Executive officers The crisis demands it. The people will be stupid of the west, if needs be, will go as far as a con-New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, may be if they do not heed the crisis. It is good policy

A WEEK FOR WORK.

In one week from to-day, (says the Richn Enquirer of the 17th,) the people will pronounce the rate was two per cent. per month. This may indement on the momentous issues of this canvass. The day of debate and discussion is already paper; but the rates here are, out of bank, inor- past; the time for acrion is at hand. Are th Democracy ready for the struggle? Have measures been taken to insure a full exhibition of the whose banks has been diminished, as we learn, strength of the party at the polls? If in any county of the State, or in any district in any county, the forces of the party are not rallied, causes we have adduced will bring ease to the and ready to be precipitated in resistless power upon the foe, let not a moment be lost in collectng our strength for the decisive blow. We have sufficient time to repair any defects of organizamany branches of trade must continue to contract tion. It is not too late to make provision for the presence of the party at the polls. We implore every Democrat not to be content with casting his individual vote, but to feel as if he had not done his duty, unless he carries other votes with him. We have thrown out these desultory remarks Let him devote at least one week to his party somewhat with the expectation that they might and his country-a week of active, energetic and induce some one having more full and accurate effective work. Some stray sheep may be yet data, to make some more near estimate of the brought back to the fold. The doubts of the effect of the immense circulation being created wavering may be dispelled; the energy of the inactive may be aroused; the zeal of the indifferent may be quickened into enthusiasm. This is not can threaten a scarcity of money, and that is, the time for repose or relaxation of effort. We that the operations in the East may cause a de- have been marshaling our forces, and now comes mand for specie there. Should there be no occa- the agony of the struggle. The Democracy will be ready for the crisis.

> IFIn almost every large city there is a class of persons who make their livelihood by levying black mail. They threaten to accuse persons of Colonel Phillips, Sixth Auditor; Captain Tyler, both sexes, whom they believe to be wealthy, of Dr. Blake, Rev. Mr. Balch, and Mr. Thomas J. crimes of such turpitude as would not only bring severe punishment, but lasting infamy, unless such persons shall agree to pay them a certain sum of money. These conspirators have witnesses all drilled to meet every occasion. Timid and sensitive people are often victims to these infamous wretches. Indeed, few persons are bold enough to defy them. One gentleman, already celebrated, has lately made himself yet to the company of a day of hilarity and happimore notorious by defeating an infamous scheme of the sort that was gotten up against him in New York. That person is the well known Barnum. The conspirators threatened to prosecute him for a most odious and shocking crime, unless he paid so much money. He refused to do so. They preferred the charge against him in open court. He met it manfully. But a brief examination of the case was made, before the court became satisfied of the villainy of the parties and the falsity of their charges, and promptly

GREAT ROBBERY IN ILLINOIS .- The St. Louis Republican of Monday has a dispatch from Car-olton, Illinois, which states that the safe of the clerk of that county was on the night previous, blown open by inserting powder in the key hole, and three thousand and twenty-five dollars taken

follows: famy to accomplish-that of wishing to draw from its heroic tomb the dead body of Polish nation ality in order to place it for a selfish purpose in evy direction, the visitors were examini the advance-guard of an army operating against the centre of Russia. From 1772 to 1815 Poland was parcelled four times by the masters of Europe. mand a popularity and an influence in the House In 1830, by a superhuman effort, it arose bold of Representatives that few members can lay and terrible; it fought thirteen bloody battles in three weeks; and the courageous nation only yielded at last to the united efforts of two hundred thousand Russians with three pieces of cannon. In the mean time what did France and England at that critical moment? The governments did nothing; the people gave their prayers. Of their intervention there only mains to us the recollection of the hateful reply of General Sebastiani, in answer to those Frenchmen who asked to relieve their compa triots of the North: 'Gentlemen, order reigns at Warsaw! The Cossacks were in possession of that capital. After this catastrophe, the glorious vanquished were scattered to the four winds Exile, imprisonment, and forced military service have been their lot; while the vanquishers made it a duty to pluck out every vestige of nationality from a soil which was still fruitful enough to produce heroes after half a century of the heaviest

"From the sad day in which the civilized world witnessed unmoved that sacred struggle, Russia has prosecuted her work of assimilation by every cans that arbitrary power could Poles have equally had to struggle against the excess of severities and the danger of favors. The rear 1848 came. Austria, for her part, in her fear, went ahead of insurrection by emancipating the serfs: but this time the electric current of the French revolution passed over Warsaw without moving it. If any thing was there remembered it was the sorrowful deception of 1830. The contact of Hungary in flames no longer warmed the torpid limbs of the illustrious victim of capital ishment.

sia and Turkey. The Poles, scattered over the surface of the earth, are moved at this great news They rush forward, and offer their services to th oman Porte. Their services are accepted; but, instead of sending them to fight on the banks of the Danube, they hurry them into Asia, fearful that their rallying-cries and shouts of victory may be heard in Hungary and penetrate into Po and. It becomes evident that the Allies, the vestern sovereigns, wish to transact their own affairs. They have soldiers enough; they have no need of peoples. It is not a war of liberty which they are waging, but a war of equilibrium The alliance of Austria and Prussia are sufficient for this purpose, and they labor to obtain it. They delude themselves with this hope for eigheen months, and, after endless negotiations, instead of having at their service Prussia's three hundred thousand men, and Austria's five hundred thousand, to attack their enemy in his vitals, they find themselves reinforced with fifteen thousand men from the King of Sardinia whom they direct to that fatal peninsula whos soil has already swallowed two of their armies.

"Then, and then only, they look to the per ples; they speak of civilization, of human pro gress; and the well-pensioned journals examine if there is not semething which may be done for Poland. But here the anxiety and embarrass ment of the Allies again commence. Can they does not Poland recognise the voice of her executo mistrust them, and to impose conditions. If of her own destiny. But if Louis Napoleon and of her own destiny. But if Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston have advised the Sultan to send the Polish republicans to die miserably in Asia, it is assuredly not that they may be permitted to proclaim a republic at Warsaw. The sovereigns of the west, if needs be, will go as far as a constitutional monarchy, but no farther. They are very willing to destroy Russia, but not to destroy

"However, this restriction or condition their part would attest their intervention in the internal affairs of Poland, and therein lies all the danger. What proves this is the attitude of the Polish people in 1848. They feared that the novement might profit the Polish aristocracy alone, and they held themselves aloof. The least suspicion which they might entertain now in regard to the intention of the Allies, as to the form of government to be given ulteriorly to Poland, would provoke in them the same indifference or the same mistrust. Poland, like so many other countries, will only awaken and respond to a sympathetic and disinterested appeal. The neessity for auxiliaries, in which the Western powers find themselves, does not constitute principle or a motive of insurrection for Poland The character of a simple instrument is not on that can suit her. She must act the part of a sovereign; and the day of victory must find her independent, and not a dupe. However, the democratic committees are on the watch; and the peoples whose nationality is to be saved or their iberty to be conquered know that it is neither from Louis Napoleon nor from Lord Palmerston they are to receive the signal to act. These two gentlemen may stir the police, but not the nations; they may kindle riots, but not excite an insurrection whenever they feel a need of it."

ELEBRATION OF THE LANDING OF

On Saturday last, a number of gentlement principally of the Jamestown Association, among whom were Mr. Custis, Mr. Philip R. Fendall, Massie, assembled upon the steamer Thomas Colver, Captain Gedney, for the purpose of celebrating the landing of the Pilgrims at James-

town, Virginia. The boat left the wharf at 10 o'clock, a, m. gaily decorated with flags, and the enlivening strains of "Carry me back to old Virginia, from the Marine Band, very soon gave earnes ness. Stopping at Alexandria for a few friends to join in the festive occasion, the steamer was soon under way for the sacred shades of Mount

Arrived at Mount Vernon, the company formed in procession, headed by the band, playing Washington's March, Mr. John Augustine Washington, the proprietor, was in waiting at the tomb, and received the association with great kindness. Sufficient time was passed here to permit the visitors to inspect the sacred spot where rest the ashes of the greatest MAN that has ever lived; the uncovered head, the subdued conversation, and the reverent manner of all resent, showed plainly that the atmosphere of the place was filled with the mournful interest appropriate to it.

assing on to the mansion, and assembling in the

THE RESURRECTION OF POLAND. | grd old portice in front, a restrum was soon | the bell sounds for tea, and thus the evening is On this subject, Le Progres, the organ in New York of the French republicans, republishes a very able article, which we translate entire, as injents and facts of which no other living man hapossession, and which were related with adeither witnessed or participated in the murder of mible effect. The yenerable orator alluded Poland, there is left to the new powers one inwi touching pathos to the recollections of his chood passed at Mount Vernon, and climbing theacred knees of Washington. Dispersing in ear interest every object; the gardens, the betiful carriage-way on the western front, the gres planted by his hand, the superb laws on theast, the old tomb selected by the Pater Pari now fallen to decay, but enclosed with zealoutare, every portion of the estate accessible waviewed with absorbing interest, and the genra wish expressed was, that if the proprietor leded to part with it, the State of Virginia migt become the purchaser, in order to preserve it fim decay or desecration.

Deceding to the White House, a dinner was rid to the guests; Mr. Fendall presided with is sual grace, with Mr. Custis on his right, and Mr. Washington on his left hand. Mr. Fendal leliered an excellent speech, polished, scholarly, dappropriate. Rev. Mr. Balch also made a er good address, and in reply to a toast comolimentary of Mr. Washington, Mr. Custis was called upon by Mr. Washington, as the child of Mount Vernon.

The company left again in the steamer fo Mout Vernon, at the request of the proprietor, and were treated very hospitably. The band plyed several national airs on the lawn, and thee cheers were given for the gentleman who fitly wears by his fine manly presence, his raceful manners, and true Virginia hospitality is illustrious name.

Arrived at Washington at nine o'clock, three heers were given for the State of Virginia, three for Mr. Custis, and three for Mr. Fendall, and the company separated with the remembrace that though residents of the Federal City, Virginians and their descendants turned to the noble old mother of States, and placed their affections

Letter from Paris.

The following extracts from a letter writte by a Philadelphia lady, now sojourning in Paris, will be read with interest. The writer is a dramatic artists of much merit, and well known to the American public. The time has come, as she justly remarks, when the American people have begun to form their own estimate of genius, talent, and worth, without yielding their judgments to previous European reputation. Our cople are better educated than those of any oreign nation, and are better qualified to arrive at a just conclusion in all matters that require in telligence and refined taste:

"Rachel is announced to leave here for Ne York in the summer months. I have seen her. She is truly great, grand, indeed, goes far beyond her reputation. She cannot be described; but it must be remembered that to the French people she owes one-half of her popularity. They have made her just to suit themselves, and she does that exactly. But the question is, will she suit the Americans? This is a problem that will take time to solve. People get tired of looking at a picture, and her representations to those who do not understand the language, are nothing more; pictures, very beautiful pictures, which charm the eye, but never touch the heart. "I have seen Camille, and played in very fin

"I have seen Camille, and played in very line and charming style. It is the most popular piece now played in Paris, and draws crowds where Rachel herself would fail to fill a house.

"Great alarm is expressed by the musical journals relative to the failure of the New York Opera House, and all artists are warned against going to America, unless first secured against all losses which might ensue, arising out of the whims of the Americans, who are believed here not to know their own minds two weeks at a time. This grows out of the Grisi and Mario affair. The artists and the public on this side of The artists and the public on this side of the world are of the principled speculator writes to engage an actres or an opera singer, that is as much as a demand she could consent to join in a common struggle, it would be on condition of afterwards disposing through the could consent to join in a common struggle, it would be on condition of afterwards disposing are held out to them, which not being realized, throws odium upon the nation, not the individual.

rica is fast, and is grown old enough now to think for itself. Its eyes are open, and it has cut its teeth; and in point of activity, energy, and usefullness, bears precisely the same relation to old, decrepid, infirm, imbecile England, that any other offspring does to its grandmother!
"But I am growing prosy, and will leave this
matter in the hands of the Know-nothings, who,
if they manage the future importation of Euro-

pean audacity and presumption as well as they have begun with Grisi and Mario, will, ere long the fact that artists must first pass ti ordeal of an American audience, and who, by merit, its approbation, before counting over, in their London banker's account, the dollars which silly public has prepaid for being bamboozled.
"Believe me, very truly yours, M H."

Life on a Steamship - Horace Greeley's Description of a Voyage Across the At.

The New York Tribune furnishes, in a letter from Mr. Greeley, the following graphic descripscription of a life at sea, on the last trip out of the steamship Asia. It will furnish many stayat-homes a pretty good idea of what a sea voyage really is:

The day opens at this season about sunris The day opens at this season about sunrise with a concert of scrubbing implements on the decks, and the first passengers who rise find the sailors still intent on the purifying process. Occasionally, brass band-railings, &c., are rubbed, and no pains spared generally to keep the vessel as clean as possible. One by one, the passengers stumble up from their state rooms, and gather for stumble up from their state rooms, and gather for warmth around the great smoke-pipe amidships, or begin walking back and forth the hurricane or quarter-deck. When the wind is very high, or the spray particularly searching, this is abandoned for one or both of the open passages on the main deck, on either side of the dining-room. When the rain pours fiercely, all out-door walking is forborne, or only prosecuted by the stubborn under the protection of an umbrella. A loud bell at eight slummons the sluggish to prepare breakfast, which is served half on hour la rom one-third to two-thirds of the passengers ecording to the state of the weather and the waves, entering an appearance at the breakfast table. Some of the residue are served in their berths; some have a plate on deck; some others are too sick to eat at all.

From breakfast, the active adjourn to the decks,

neither of these employments can be recom-mended to the sick, and they do not seem to recommend themselves very strongly to the great body of the well. As soon as the tables are eartly cleared, some of the more inveterate cardplayers recommend their various games; two or three pairs set down to chess, drafts, or backgam-mon. Noon brings luncheon, which accommo-dates a class who do not rise in season for breakfast; four o'clock summons to dinner, over which the comfortable manage to kill an hour or more, follows the more genera parade and promenade to the upper deck, which the quality now condescend to honor by their pa-tronage and co-operation? and at half-past seven for example

room, and sit down to cheerful conversation, to the various sedentary games, to reading, &c. The number of whist-players is very much larger, than by day, for the salt spray and damp night winds on deck are neither pleasant acr whate-some. Thus acquaintances are formed or riponed; sympathies developed, and day after day sees the to order supper—usually a Welsh rabbit, (me cheese or toasted bread,) eggs and toast, gr to order supper—usually a Welsh rabbit, (melted cheese or toasted bread,) eggs and toast, grilled fowl, pickled salmon, or something of this kind. Lest such a refection late at night might overtax the stomach, it is usual to wash it down with a tumbler of hot whiskey punch, a glass of cherry bounce, brandy and water, a tumbler or two of champagne, a bottle of ale, or something of the sort. I was a little surprised to see delicate ladies, who had clung to their berths through the first two or three days of the voyage, soon after take their places at the evening table and partake freely of the edibles and potable abovennamed. When they appeared next day—which was not till long after breakfast had vanished—I inquired anxiously the state of their health respectively, and was assured that it had been sensibly improved by the rabbits and punches aforesaid. On third morning of my inquiries, however, I was informed by a candid male friend, who had freely indulged with the rest, that he had not slept well the last night—" the rabbit kicked me," was his way of stating the fact, and hinting the cause. Others were read all me," was his way of stating the fact, and number the cause. Others were not all so candid; but suppers and grog were not half so popular toward the end of the voyage as they were at the begin-

NULLIFICATION IN MASSACHUSETTS on of spirit rappers, were, probably, never more who, for want of sterling merit in themselves Pilgrims, and the justly heroic deeds of their Revolutionary sires, as an excuse for their dis reputable official conduct.

As an additional case in point, the Massa chusetts Legislature, by an overwhelming vote has passed an act called "the personal liberty bill," intended to nullify the Fugitive-Slave law. By one of its provisions, a State officer is foroidden to hold the office of United States Commissioner; and, by another, any attorney who aids a southerner in recovering his runaway slave, is incapacitated from practising in the State courts. If this system of warfare against the South shall be maintained, retaliatory measures on the part of the latter may become necessary, as a means to enforce justice from those who would rob the South of her constitutional rights.

HON. JOHN C. SPENCER. prominent statesman, and one of the most en nent lawyers in the country, died in Albany, New York, on Thursday night.

A POET CROWNED .- A quite uncommon cer

A Poet Crowned.—A quite uncommon ceremony, in this age, at least, was performed at Madrid in March last. The Spanish poet Quintana was publicly crowned with laurel, as a solemn acknowledgment of his genius and patriotism. The following are the particulars:

"The ceremony took place in the palace of the Senate, and the Queen and the King presided over it. The ministers and foreign ambassadors, and many personges of distinction, were present. The poet flaving been introduced, M. Calvio Ascensio, a deputy, delivered a speech in which he gave an account of his labors. M. Hartzenbush, one of the first dramatic authors of Spain, then presented a crown of laurel leaves in gold to the Duke de la Victoria. The duke then handed the crown to the Queen, and her majesty, amid loud applause, placed it on the head of M. Quintana. M. Quintana was afterwards accompanied to his residence by the President of the Cortes, the constitutional alcalde of Madrid, the Director of the Spanish Academy, and a splendid procession; the crown was convented to the presidence of the control of the control of the control of the constitutional alcalde of Madrid, the Director of the Spanish Academy, and a splendid procession; the crown was convented the control of the country and a splendid procession; the crown was conand a splendid procession; the crown was conveyed before him in a sort of triumphal car.' Nothing of the kind has happened in Europe since the crowning of Petrarch at Rome.—Boston

UTAH .- Colonel Steptoe, Governor of Utah which decreases the distance some two hundred and fifty miles below that of the road north of Salt Lake. They city authorities of Salt Lake have abolished all licenses for the sale of spiritu-ous liquors. An effort is being made to pass a

post induors. An enort is being made to pass a prohibitory law.

Mormon Movements.—This people, whose enterprise cannot but be admired, have secured a good foothold in the Sandwich Islands. One of the Chiefs possessing a large amount of property has presented the Missionaries with the free use of a large portion of the island of Lahina, for a term of years, for a gathering place, or for a spot to drive one of the "Stakes of Zion," as they term it. This island, though over one hundred miles from Honolulu, is but ten from the important port of Lahina, where a large number of whalers touch to obtain their supplies. This will afford them a good market for the articles they raise, and an eye to the main chance is something raise, and an eye to the main chance is something the "Saints" never neglect having. The press and types formerly used on the Islands, were brought to this city in the Francis Palmer, a few days since. In a few weeks, Elder Pratt will commence the publication of the Mormon Herald. It will be published at first in English only, but it will afterwards be published in Spanish and Kanaka also. The press will be devoted also to the publication of Mormon books and tracts of all descriptions and in different languages.

LATE AND INTERESTING PROM MEXICO .- Ad vices from Mexico to the 5th instant confirm the report that Santa Anna had left the capital in pursuit of the revolutionists, and for the benefit of his health. The British steamer Conway sailed from Vera Cruz on the 7th with over \$2; sailed from vera Cruz on the 7th with over \$2;-000,000 in specie. The Mexican government has ordered the suspension of all payments, except that under treaties respecting the foreign debt. Four thousand troops are now stationed in the capital of Michoacan, where the insurgents are creating much trouble. The town of Puruandiro had been attacked by a hand of one thousand had been attacked by a band of one thousand Indians, led by several abandoned revolutionary chiefs. The inhabitants defended themselves for thirty hours, when they surrendered. Nearly a houses were then sacked; the con and postmaster shot; several of the leading inhabitants beheaded, and many of the wor raged and carried off

Injunction Against an Insurance Company.

—Boston, May 17.—In the Supreme Court of this State an injunction is being sought for by the insurance commissioners against the People's Mutual Insurance Company, on various grounds—mismanagement and failures to fleet demands upon it. The charges will be investigated on Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA EPISCOPAL CONVENTION .- PHI ADELPHIA, May 17.—A committee was appointed to-day by the Protestant Episcopal Convention of this State, now in session in this city, to inquire into the expediency of dividing the diocese, or appointing an assistant Bishop, as suggested by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, in his pastoral charge.

From breakfast, the active adjourn to the decks, there to resume the monotonous tramp, tramp, or gather in knots around the great chimney, where heat is ever abundant; many go forward, and some, alas! smoke without going forward, to the aggregate discemposure of uneasy stomachs; for the sick are crouching in corners, or lounging on settees, or propped up by the railing in front of cushions, or trying to walk by the help of a friendly arm, or attempting any other dodge which promises alleviation, if not temporary oblivion of their woes.

A few try to read; still fewer to write; but neither of these employments can be recomant from practicing in the State courts; but it was rejected by a large majority. The bill was then passed—yeas 229, nays 43. The bill previously passed the Senate.

> CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. - LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The Know-nothings of this district have nominated Humphrey Marshall, the late commissioner to China, a candidate for Con-

A Tyneside doctor was lecturing a pootippler for shortening his days with drinking. With the most charming naivele he replied; "Why, I cums frac M—, where two doctors drank themselves to death; and sure they'd never tooken it if it had been had for them." So much

This band of marauders proceeded up the river to a village, and committed the same depredations. A body of citizens followed and overtook them; a fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the pursuing party, who were compelled to surrender, being promised that their lives should be spared by so doing: but after laying down their arms, they were killed, with the exception of one man, who escaped. Great excitement prevailed at Tepic, where an attack was apprehended from the banditti.

Troops were arriving from the mismoring towns to protect the plade. The stages was stopped one league from San Blas, and robbed. Mr. Vanhorn, who came passenger on the Simeon Draper, had purchased a number of horses and cattle for the purpose of bringing them to this country. He was overtaken by the government troops, his stock taken from him, and himself thrown intesprison, and was unable to obtain any

ing in the vicinity of this city, in somewhat reduced circumstances She is married—her husband being, like herself, a native of Scotland. His name is Gilbert, and he was a few years ago the manager of the Clearing Heuse, in London. He came to this country in the hope of bettering his fortunes, and is at the present time the business agent of a gentleman of immense wealth living near Fort Washington. The sister is said, by those who have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with her, to possess the same brilliant and solid accomplishments of imagination and mind which so eminently characterize her brother, the author She has a charming daughter.

[Albany Express.]

Ex-President Fillmore.—A correspondent of the Buffalo Democracy (a Whig paper) asserts that ex-President Fillmore was initiated into the Order of Know-nothings, at his residence, in that city, in January last, by a committee appointed for the purpose, whose names he gives. The Albany Evening Journal, in commenting upon this statement, remarks that Mr. Fillmore was formerly an ardent Anti-Masonic politician, and that he was originally elected to office by that party.

THE DROUGHT IN VIRGINIA. - The Norfolk Herald entertains serious apprehensions for the crops in Virginia. It says:
"In all this section of the country we learn "In all this section of the country we learn that the crops are suffering for want of rain, which, unless a merciful Providence should send it in time, the most deplorable and disastrous consequences will be the result. We learn, too, that the cheinh bug is doing its destructive work in Amelia, Charlotte, and other counties in the southern section of the State, and also in many of the counties north of Richmond. The tobacco is also suffering from the fly."

E. W. Moise, esq., United States District At E. W. MOISE, esq., United States District Attorney, has resigned his office. The cause assigned is that Mr. Moise, the Government officer in this city, was passed over and another selected to perform his duties, who is not known to the law or Government of the United Strtes.

On retiring from his office, Mr. Moise received the following high compliment from Judge Campbell.

the following high compliment from Judge Campbell:

"The Court regrets that any circumstances have induced the district attorney to resign. It is due to the district attorney and to the court, to say that the district attorney has discharged his duty with great fidelity to the Government, and with entire satisfaction to the court."

STATUE OF JUDGE STORY .- The Transcript at STATUE OF JUDGE STORY.—The Transcript announces the arrival in Boston of the statue of Judge Story, executed by his son William, and designed for Mount Auburn. The figure is represented in a sitting posture somewhat larger than the size of life. Mr. Story has been engaged upon it for several years, and we have no doubt that his work reflects great credit upon the artist. It will be viewed with the greatest interest by the numerous friends and admirers of Judge Story.

WASHINGTON IRVING A MILLERITE.-It is not generally known that the accomplished author of the "Sketch Book" is an adherent of the Millertime. Sir William Gell states in a letter the late Lady Blessington, which appears in the recently published memories of that personage, that in 1834 Irving declared that the world would come to an end in 1867.

We find the above in the newspapors, and, in

RAPID RIDING .- The train which conveyed the Emperor Napoleon to Windsor on his recent visit to England, ran at the rate of 72 miles an great engineer, managed the locomotive.

Far-president Fillmore and four members of Congress sailed from New York on the 16th inst., for Liverpool. The Hsn. Edwin B. Morgan, of Aurora, Cayuga County; Mr. Grow, of the Montrose District, Pennsylvania; Mr. Pringle, of the Genessee District, New York, and Mr. Washburn, of the Galena District, Illinois, comprise

The following may be found in one of the Ne Jersey church yards: "Weep, stranger, for a father spilled From a stage coach and thereby killed; His name was John Sykes, a maker of sasse Slain with three other outside passenger

SLANDER SUIT AGAINST HON, T. H. BENTON. The slander suit of Birch against T. H. Benton, was decided in the Henry county circuit court of Missouri, on Friday week, after a trial of four days, by the rendition of a verdict of \$4,000 damages for the plaintiff. The case will be carried to the supreme court,

CONVICTION FOR ROBBERY. - MAYSVILLE, N.Y.

May 14.—Hall, the negro barber, who was arrested in New Orleans for robbing a man of \$1,400 by administering chloroform to him while shaving him at Dunkirk, was tried on Saturday last, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' im-EPISCOPAL CONVENTION .- The Protestant Epis

copal Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, commenced its annual session in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, in St. Andrews' Church. RETURNED .- Mr. J. W. Patterson, of the Park

ville (Mo.) Luminary, whose office was recently destroyed, has returned to his former residence in Chicago. FOOT RACE.-Boston, May 15 .- A ten mile

foot race came off to-day, between Grindell, of New York, and Stetson, of Boston, and was de-cided in favor of Grindell. Time—57m. 22s. One of the best double puns we have es

heard was perpetrated by a clergyman. He had just united in marriage a pair whose Christian names were Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" asked a friend. "They appeared both annie-mated and bennie-fitted," was the reply. NATURE'S GENTLEMAN. m do we dub as gentlemen? The knave, the

they but own full tithe of gold, and wear nent scroll of titled line—the riband at the knee, Can still suffice to gratify and grant such high

t Nature, with a matchless hand, sends forth her nobly born, and laughs the paltry attributes of wealth and rank to scorn; e moulds with care a spirit rare, half human

degree.

She moulds with care a spure and half divine, half divine, "Who can make a Gentle And cries exulting, "Who can make a Gentle

SONG OF MARION. Not yet—not yet. Is that his plume I see beneath the hill? Ah, no! 'tis but the waving fern,

The heath is lonely still Dear Wallace, day-star of my soul, Thy Marion weeps for thee; She fears lest evil should betide The guard of Ellerslie.

THE POOL TRACEDY.

Arrival of the Bark Grapeshot, with Ba in New York Interesting Particulars.
The New York papers of the 16th contain full

particulars of the arrest and arrival in that city of Louis Baker, charged with the murder of Wil liam Pool. We copy the following from the

The metropolis was thrown into a state of great excitement yesterday afternoon, by the announcement that the Grapeshot was coming up the bay with Louis Baker, the alleged murderer of Bill Pool on board. The report rapidly spread over the city, and scarcely half an hour clapsed before the news was in every nook and corner of this

About six o clock the question of the arrival or non-arrival of the fugitive Baker was settled, for at that hour a row boat, containing eight or nine persons, all armed, having in charge a prisoner, who was at one recognized as the long sought for Louis Baker, approached the Battery, and landed its passengers in safety.

The Capture. On the 18th of March, the Grapeshot, Captain

On the 18th of March, the Grapeshot, Captain Hepburn, set sail from this port, having on board eight officers, having all legal authority to arrest Baker, who, as was supposed, had left New York in the brig Isabella Jewett, for the port of Palmos, Grand Canary Island. Nothing remarkable happened during the voyage. The vessel, with fair winds and good weather, made the remarkable short run of twenty days to Palmos, arriving at that port on the 7th of April.

Having safely anchored in the roadstead, the officers proceeded ashore, where they learned that the Isabella Jewett had not yet arrived. They then informed the authorities of the nature of their visit, and requested their aid, should they require it, in effecting the capture of the fugitive. The authorities at first seemed somewhat timid about interferring one way or the other in the matter, lest they should offend the home government of Madrid, but at last consented to render all the aid in their power towards delivering the fugitive up to the officers of justice.

wards delivering the fugitive up to the officers of justice.

Ten days were anxiously spent in cruising about the island, so as to intercept the Isabella Jewett ere she should arrive at her port of destination. On the morning of the 11th a brig, standing in shore, was discovered from the masthead of the Grapeshot. All sail was at once crowded on, and the clipper stood for the brig. In about an hour the vessels came within hailing distance, when the captain of the Grapeshot requested the master of the brig to hack her foretopsail and hove to, as he wanted to board her. The request was without any delay complied with, and hove to, as he wanted to board her. The request was without any delay complied with, and in a few moments the pursuers and pursued were within a few hundred yards of one another. The officers having disguised themselves in sailor's garb, got into a boat, and rowed to the brig. Getting alongside, the object of their search was discovered on board the Jewett, apparently unconscious of the nearness of those in pursuit of him. The officers hastily gathering around Baker, he was informed of the nature of their business, he was informed of the nature of their business and warned not to make any attempt at escape as they were fully prepared for anything of tha

as they were fully prepared for anything of that sort; at the same time, each of them presented a loaded revolver at his breast.

Baker, finding that any attempt at resistance was useless, quietly submitted to be manacled, and was quickly placed in the boat and rowed on board the Grapeshot. The captain of the Isabella Jewett expressed no dissatisfaction at the conduct of the officers, thinking, no doubt, that conduct of the officers, thinking, no doubt, that he had been relieved of rather a troublesome passenger. A stateroom was prepared for the prisoner, and being well guarded, the Grapeshot set sail for New York with a favorable wind. During the passage home a constant watch was kept by the officers upon the movements of Baker, lest he should make at attempt at suicide. The lest he should make at attempt at suicide. The voyage to New York was performed in twenty-nine days, during which time nothing worthy of mention occurred, except, perhaps, that to any question asked Baker as to the cause assigned by him for having shot Poole, he would tell the officers that he committed the deed in self-defence alone, that the deceased was the aggressor, and that he acted in defence of his own life when he discharged the pistol at him.

After a prosperous voyage, the Grapeshot sighted the Highlands on the morning of yesterday, and succeeded in getting into port about six o'clock last evening.

While coming up the bay, it was determined by the officers to hire a steam tug and convey their prisoner in advance of the Grapeshot, so as to avoid the presence of crowds that would be anxiously waiting the arrival of the Grapeshot. The plan succeeded admirably, for the officers

The plan succeeded admirably, for the officers succeeded in landing their prisoner without any trouble or inconvenience that would otherwise have attended their labors.

The Arrival at the Tombs. Landing at the Battery; an omnibus was pro

We find the above in the newspapors, and, in blank astonishment, we can only exclaim, is it possible.—Boston Post.

Cured, and the entire party quietly drove off to the Fifth ward station-house, which soon reached; but ere the vehicle had reached Leonard street, wind of the affair had spread like wildfire among those in the neighborhood, and soon the entire neighborhood was crowded with a dense mulititude. The excitement being intense, Capt. Carpenter, with a great deal of prudence, ordered the officers to take their prisoner to the Tombs, he being fearful that an attempt at rescue would be made. Baker, after some delay, was put into a coach and driven off to the city prison, followed by the concourse, who througed the thoroughfares so closely that it was with great difficulty the carriage could be driven to the Tombs. wind of the affair had spread like wildfire among

the carriage could be driven to the Tombs.

Having safely lodged Baker in the prison, officer Evans proceeded to Judge Stuart's residence, in Twenty-ninth street, to inform him of the arrest of Baker, and to procure a commitment for their prisoner. Judge Stuart being confined to his bed with a severe attack of pleurisy, could not accompany the officer to the prison, but wrote out a commitment and handed it to Justice Pearcy, a commitment and handed it to Justice Pearcy, who was present. The latter then proceeded with the officer to the Tombs, and visited Baker in his official capacity. A cell on the second corridor was allotted to Baker, where he now remains. On entering the City Prison, Baker met Turner, with whom he shook hands warmly. Indeed, so glad was Baker to see his companion of that fearful night, that tears started from his eyes on saluting him.

portant arrest deserve much credit for the suc-cessful manner in which they effected the capture of the fugitive. As Baker is already under indictment, there will be no examination at present. He has entirely recovered from the wounds he re-ceived during the affray at Stanwix Hall, and looks much improved in health, so much so that many of his most intimate friends were much sur-prised at the good effect the voyage had upon

Description of the Prisoner. Baker is a large, heavy man, about five feet nine inches in height, broad chest, is about thirty-five years of age, and weighs two hundred pounds. He is a light complexioned man, with a large head and brown hair, inclined to curl. When our need and brown hair, inclined to curl. When our reporter saw him yesterday, he wore large, heavy whiskers, seemed much sunburnt, and altogether had the appearance of a sailor just arrived from a long voyage. He has expressed no opinion relative to the probable result of his trial for murder, although he declares that, should justific be done, he should be acquitted on the ground of self-decease.

The Hiss Affair in the Massachusetts House.—Bosron, May 14.—There have been much confusion and excitement in the House this afternoon. Mr. Hiss twice resumed his vacated seat, and was each time removed by the Sergeant-at-arms, by an order of the House, passed almost unanimously. It is presumed Mr. Hiss acted in this singular manner by the advice of his counsel.

Messrs. B. F. Butler, and Benjamin Dean, counsel for Mr. Hiss have prelikely the advice of the search of the se Messrs. B. F. Butler, and Benjamin Dean, coun-sel for Mr. Hiss, have published an address, de-nouncing his expulsion from the House as an arbitrary act, and intimating that the members of the House feared an impartial development of all

A Slander.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that within the past few days the University of Virginia has been the scene of incidents hardly creditable to the chivalry of the Old Dominion. Miss Beecher, an able and accomplished lady, the sister of Rev. Heary Ward Beecher and of Mrs. Stowe, visited the vicinity of that institution. Her presence was the vicinity of that institution. Her presence was soon known, and she was treated to a mock sere nade, and Mrs. Stowe was burned in effigy.

This is manufactured of whole cloth, and is a shameful slander on the University, at which n thing of the kind has taken place.—Rich. Disp.

Never trust a secret with a married man who loves his wife, for he will tell her—she will tell her aunt Hannah-and aunt Hannah wil impart it as a profound secret to every one her female acquaintances.